

are so reciprocally dependent, that when the proposed measures are carried into effect the result will be mutually advantageous.

It is said that Japan cannot decide her policy concerning China without the consent of the British Government, but this is not an obstacle in the way. The real state of affairs in China has been recently exposed. When Yuan first took over his office, he spent a good deal of money in inducing foreign correspondents in China to report favourable news and express favourable views on Chinese affairs. The news and opinions thus retailed were credited by the British Government. The public opinion in England, however, has since undergone a marked change. The *Times* stated recently that Yuan had not the ability to suppress disturbance and restore peace.

Moreover, Great Britain and France are on the most friendly terms, the French Government and people have not any confidence in Yuan as may be seen from the cancellation of the Government's guarantee of the French-Chinese Bank I/jan. The policy of the British Government towards China is 'perfect peace and order.' But it has since discovered its mistake in believing that Yuan is capable of keeping peace and order, and preserving the integrity of China. It is certain that it will now follow the example of France, and assume a different attitude towards China. If Japan suggests a practical method of solving China's problem which would lead to permanent peace in China, the step is sure to receive the approval of Great Britain. Since the Japanese Government usually consults with Great Britain on international questions, the latter also shapes her policy to meet the wishes of Japan.

It is my firm conviction that China can never have peace unless the governmental powers are in the hands of the Mingtang. The reasons are that the Chinese are roughly divided into three classes, to wit, the official class, the Mingtang, and the masses. The last take no active part in politics. The official classes make energetic efforts to protect their personal interest, but their energy only lasts as long as they are in power. As soon as they are out of power they will offer no resistance. Such was the conspicuous example of Yuan himself when he was dismissed by the ex-Prince Regent. Yuan considered himself fortunate for having escaped death, and attempted nothing whatsoever by way of resistance. The Mingtang, however, is composed of persons of different type; its members are fearless and determined to

attain the end they
have in view. Though the front ones may fall,
having to
bear the brunt of the misfortune, those behind
will still forge
forwards. They could not be suppressed even
during the
Ching Dynasty, when they were ruthlessly dealt
with by the
authorities. Anyone who has studied the
conditions in
China will realize that, as long as the Mintang
fails to achieve